SECHET CLASSIFICATION 25X1 **ର ଜଣ ଜଣ 2**-00457**ମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ** ରେ ଅବସ୍ଥାତ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ପ୍ରତିଶ୍ର ଅବସ୍ଥାତ ହେ । ଅବସ୍ଥାତ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ପ୍ରତିଶ୍ର ଅବସ୍ଥାତ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅବସ୍ଥା ଅବସ୍ଥାତ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅବସ୍ଥାତ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅବସ୍ଥାତ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅବସ୍ଥାତ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅବସ୍ଥା ଅବସ୍ଥାତ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅବସ୍ଥା ଅବସ୍ଥା ଅବସ୍ଥ ଅବ 25X1 INFORMATION REPORT CD NO. 2 ocr 50 Yugoslavia DATE DISTR. COUNTRY The Jugovinil Plastics Plant NO. OF PAGES SUBJECT 25X1 PLACE NO. OF ENCLS. ACQUIRED 25X1 25X1 DATE OF SUPPLEMENT TO INFO. REPORT NO. 25X1 This occupies? Companies involvation appearance the extronal defende of the chites states within the manning of the repolate act so u.s. a., so any 32. As are made to the expension of the repolate act so of the contrary in any danced to an undutrinized preson to pre-limited by Law. Reproduction of this posm is possible to pre-limited by Law. Reproduction of this posm is possible. THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION 25X1 In early 1948, work began on the construction of a plastics factory called Jugovinil on the sea coast at Kastel Sucurac near Split. The site of the factory was determined by the fact that it was designed to produce Vinyl Ester resins. The main raw materials of Vinyl Ester resins are calcium carbide and salt, both of which are close at hand. 2. Calcium carbide is shipped from Dugi Rat, 25 kilometers distant, and transported to a specially constructed wharf af Kastel Sucarac, where it is unloaded into a large storehouse. Acetyline gas is produced by the reaction of water on calcium carbide and stored in a large holder located on the sea shore. 3. Salt is brought by sea from the island of Pag and Uljcin and unloaded at Kastel Sucarac into a large warehouse of about 3,000 tons capacity. The salt is moved to a purification plant, linked by a 14 kilometer pipe to the Jadro River. In this plant salt is placed in a dissolving tank which is kept well-filled with sweet warm water, and allowed to saturate. The brine is collected in the treating tank where sodium carbonate is added in amounts just sufficient to precipitate the calcium and magnesium salts. After settling to remove the coarse suspended particles, the cloudy liquor is decanted periodically into a series of large wooden settling tanks which act at the same time as storage. The tanks are in series, and the brine overflows very slowly from one to the next so that they function as catch basins. The solution passing from the last basin is almost clear. It is again filtered and elevated into a tank. The salt solution from this tank is then distributed through about one hundred electrolic cells to produce chlorine gas, hydrogen, and caustic soda. The gaseous chlorine is liquified under a pressure of 20 atmospheres and led into a large storage tank. In addition to liquid chlorine, high test hypochlorite is produced through the formation of the triple salt (Ca(OCl)2, NaOCl. NaCl.12H2O and its subsequent reaction with calcium chloride. High test hypochlorite is an invaluable bleaching agent. The processes involved in the manufacture of plastics at the plant is as follows: Vinyl chloride is produced by combining acetyline with chlorine in the presence of a finely divided platinum catalyst. The Vinyl chloride is SECRET. 25X1 CLASSIFICATION 3 NAVY X NSRB DISTRIBUTION STATE CONFIDENTIA Document This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States
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	Approved For Rélease 2003/08/11.: CIA-RDP82-00457R005900320012-3 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY	_
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	then polymerized in an auto-clave.	
b.	This polymer is precipitated and dried with mild heat in a rotary drier. It is then worked, under heat, in a masticator where plasticize and modifiers are added. If necessary, pigments and fillers may also be added at this stage. The mixture from the masticator may either:	rs
	 be dried and ground to a powder for the production of such moulded materials as buttons, toothbrush handles, combs, et cetera; 	
	2) be heat tolled to produce artificial leather, sheeting, et cetera;	
	 be extruded to produce wire insulators, flexible tubing, et cetera; 	
	 be dissolved, filtered, de-aerated, spun, stretched, set, oiled, twisted, and rewound on cones to produce continuous filament yarn suitable for fishnet twine, shoes, gloves, et cetera; 	
	5) be dissolved into solution for coating textiles, et cetera.	
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	At present, the plant em-	25X1
tec	chnicians, and about two hundred workers. The small number of workers	
	ployed is due to the high level of mechanization.*	
the Tit Sea at	e electric power requirements of the plant are met by the plant's own ermo-electric power station, and by a high tension line linked with the to power station at Velika Gubavica, near Katun on the Cetinja River. a communications have been served by the construction of a special wharf Kastel Sucarac. A normal gauge railroad track has been built linking e factory directly with the main Split-Zagreb line.	
abo tho to Oil	e factory was officially scheduled to begin production on 29 November 19. By the end of 1950 it should have produced, among other things, out six million shoe soles, one million meters of coated textiles, and ousands of tons of insulators, flexible tubing, et cetera. However, up the present, the factory has produced nothing, and this is because the technicians and experts have not yet succeeded in mastering the emical and technological problems of production in their local context. fficulties have been found in refining NaCl suitable for electrolysis, d such chlorine as has been produced is of very inferior quality. If fficulties have been encountered at this relatively simple stage of pro-	
due chi the	ction, it is scarcely surprising to note that polymerization of Vinyl loride has not even begun. Apart from technological difficulties, one of	r
of Ju	e plant's biggest problems is the shortage of salt. Jugovinil requires the hundred tons of salt per day, a quantity beyond the production capacity the Dalmatian salt industry. It is not surprising, therefore, that when govinil began operating, salt almost disappeared from the Yugoslav marked the Dalmatian fish preserving industry was paralyzed. Jugovinil was	y 1
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